FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 FEBRUARY 1986

Further Reaction to Interception of Libyan Plane

PFLP-General Command Secretary General Ahmad Jibril issued a warning to all passengers thinking of traveling on Israeli or U.S. airliners in the future, advising them not to do so, Tripoli radio reported. Jibril, who was speaking at a news conference in Tripoli, added that "henceforth, we will not be responsible for any civilians aboard these planes." Claiming that the interception of the Libyan plane was the product of "complete coordination" between the United States and Israel, Jibril declared that Palestinian resistance groups "are free to take the appropriate measures in response to these attacks."

In further Syrian reaction, Damascus radio maintained that Israel would not have dared to intercept the Libyan plane without the "complete support" of the United States. Damascus television broadcast the Syrian foreign minister's statement that U.S. military support for Israel and use of the UN Security Council veto in its favor demonstrate that the United States is Israel's "accomplice" in violating international law.

A Cairo radio commentary also castigated Israel's "air piracy," describing the interception as "one of the most serious international crimes." Meanwhile, the PLO condemned "this U.S.-Supported official Zionist terrorism" in a statement carried by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio. The Council of Arab Interior Ministers also denounced the Israeli action in a statement broadcast by Rabat radio following the Council's meeting in Casablanca.

In Israel, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres warned that Israel will strongly retaliate against any attack, including attempts made by terrorists in the air, at sea, or on land, IDF radio reported 6 feburary. Peres had earlier acknowledged that the interception of the Libyan plane was a "mistake," but he expressed hope that the United States will understand the motives involved, Jerusalem radio noted.

Iraq

Iraq is ready to establish "neighborly" relations with Syria if suitable circumstances are established, President Saddam Husayn told Kuwait's AL-QABAS, INA reported. Syria should act to restore relations before the Iran-Iraq war ends, Saddam said, adding that the process will be more difficult when the war ends and Iraq begins "to recall Syrian behavior." Iraq is also prepared to "establish new relations" with Libya if that country reconsiders its stance on the war, the Iraqi president stated.

Egypt-Israel

The Egyptian, Israeli, and U.S. delegations to the Tabah talks met in Al-Jizah near Cairo 5 and 6 February, Cairo radio reported. In the first day's meeting, Egypt and Israel agreed to set up two negotiating committees, one on the Tabah arbitration and the other on normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations, Jerusalem radio disclosed. Egypt disagrees with the Israeli linkage of arbitration with other bilateral issues, Jerusalem radio added, citing the head of the Egyptian delegation. An Egyptian spokesman cited by MENA stated that Israel's conditions in its decision on arbitration are an Israeli "interpretation" and are not binding on Egypt.

Meanwhile, IDF officials began investigating the collision 4 February of an Egyptian patrol boat with an Israeli yacht in the Gulf of Elat, *THE JERUSALEM POST* reported. The passengers on the yacht claimed that the Egyptian vessel deliberately rammed their boat, the report added.

PLO Affairs

Khalid al-Hasan denied that he has suspended his membership in Fatah, WAKH reported, citing a statement in the UAE's *AL-BAYAN*.

Lebanon

Acknowledging that Islamic Group gunmen were responsible for downing a UNIFIL helicopter in the Sidon area 5 February, an Islamic Group spokesman cited by Beirut radio indicated that the aircraft was shot down on the assumption that it belonged to the army of southern Lebanon. The passengers in the helicopter were unharmed in the crash landing and were subsequently handed over to the UNIFIL command, the radio noted.

PDRY

'Ali Nasir Muhammad plotted for a long time to "smash the revolution from inside," acting Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas told a rally in Abyan Governorate in a speech broadcast by Aden radio. Al-'Attas maintained that 'Ali Nasir's efforts to muster support in Abyan were unsuccessful because the governorate had suffered "the most" from his economic policies, which favored "extravagant" luxury projects rather than homes, hospitals, and schools. 'Ali Nasir was consequently unable to stay more than "a few hours" in Abyan. Noting that "large numbers" of "misled" people have fled abroad, Al-'Attas urged them to return home and contribute to economic and social construction, adding that the authorities will not bring them to account but will only take action against those who planned and carried out 'Ali Nasir's "conspiracy."

OPEC Affairs

The oil ministers of Iran, Libya, and Algeria expressed concern over the "instability" of the oil market and called for increased unity among the OPEC member-countries, Tripoli radio reported, citing the ministers' press statement at the conclusion of a meeting in Tripoli.

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Soviets Bomb Panjsher in Response to Embassy Attack

GF050611 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Afghan mujahidin have inflicted severe material losses on the invading Soviet forces during operations over the past few days.

The Afghan mujahidin launched a rocket attack on the Soviet Embassy in Kabul. This resulted in the death of one person and severe damage to the building.

The mujahidin also carried out a daring attack on the Kabul airport using rockets and heavy armaments. The attack resulted in numerous grave casualties among the Afghan soldiers.

Fierce fighting took place in the Panjsher Valley to the northeast of Kabul over the past 2 weeks between the Afghan mujahidin and the Soviet forces.

Following this, Soviet planes bombed villages in the valley in retaliation for the attacks.

Eyewitnesses have stated that Soviet military forces have been seen going to Lowgar Province in the south, in an apparent Soviet plan to launch an extensive offensive on the mujahidin there.

Revolutionary Council Member on Social Change

LD060700 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0454 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Kabul, February 5, BAKHTAR: "Maintaining country-wide peace and security, revolution, raising the defence capbility of the country, prosperity of the homeland and of cessation of armed interference of foreign agents are the national and common tasks of all of us".

Muhammad A'zam Systani, one of the writers and researchers of the Academy of Sciences and a new member of the DRA Revolutionary Council told a Kabul *NEW TIMES* reporter.

Systani said that the prevailings stage of social life in our country is one of the [words indistinct] struggle against socio-economic disorders, eradication of illiteracy and other chronic pains afflicting our society since ages. The struggle has a special place in the sphere of culture. It belongs more to the intelligentsia of our society he added. That's why we felt heavy responsibility to the homeland, people and revolution, Systani said.

He has compiled many works during the recent years. His important works are: *Land Ownership and Peasant Movement in Khurasan During Medieval Centuries*; *System of Exploitation of Land in Afghanistan in Medieval Times*. Both were published in 1983 by the State Committee for Printing and Publications of the DRA. One of his other works called *Epics* is now under publication.

Systani, 48, was born in a peasant family. He took his BA degree in humanities from the Kabul University in 1966. After graduation, he was appointed as teacher [words indistinct] administrative employee in the ministries.

BAKHTAR on Pakistani 'Invasion' of Tribes in Khyber

LD060639 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0452 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Kabul, February 5 BAKHTAR — A political observer of BAKHTAR writes: Over 20,000 Pakistani military forces took part in the invasion of Afridi and Shenwari tribes. The invaders made use of the methods followed by Israeli forces in Lebanon, for the elimination of the tribes. Tanks, planes and heavy weapons were extensively engaged for this purpose. So far, thousands of youths, children, women and old people of the tribes have been killed, and more than 23 villages and 1,000 dwellings of the tribes have been razed to the ground.

A number of innocent tribesmen have taken refuge in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In their speeches and statements, they have demanded the Islamabad regime to immediately stop the murder and devastation in the free tribes regions.

The Ziaul Haq regime is trampling under foot the traditional and historic freedoms of the tribes on the instruction of the U.S. imperialism. Wali Khan Kokikhel, one of the leaders of the free tribes, said at an interview that Ziaul Haq has violated human rights and people's freedoms more than the British colonialists.

The question arises as to why the Washington administration, which claims to be the so-called defender of human rights and freedoms in the world, has kept quiet on the genocide and blood shed committed by the Islamabad regime in Khyber.

The human rights violations committed by the Islamabad regime against the free tribes are unprecedented in the history of the region and are similar to those committed by the Israeli Zionists and South African racist regimes against the Arabs and native South Africans.

The mass media of the Reagan administration conceals the events in Khyber from the world public by groundless insinuations, and feigns as if no important event has happened in Khyber. But, on the contrary, it distorts the events in the DRA by forgeries and false propaganda aimed at confusing world public opinion.

The Ziaul Haq regime acts as the defender of the interests of the U.S. imperialism and not of the people of Pakistan. It attempts to crush the liberatory movements of Pakistan and the region.

The U.S. imperialism and the Ziaul Haq regime in collusion with the ring leaders of the Afghan counter-revolution, who have nested in Pakistan are responsible for all inhuman activities and trampling under foot the freedom and human rights of the Pashtun tribes.

Court Sentences Jamiyat 'Criminal' to 20 Years

LD051810 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] A judicial panel of the DRA Special Revolutionary Court sentenced a criminal belonging to the Jamiyat band to 20 years in jail at an open trial attended by a number of Kabul City citizens. This criminal, Ghulam Muhammad, son of Baz

Muhammad, inhabitant of Andarab District, Baghlan Province, confessed before the court to his crimes of belonging to the Gulbuddin and Jamiyat bands; receiving military training at the Jamiyat band's center in Peshawar; bringing weapons to Panjsher from Pakistan; and many other crimes.

A BIA correspondent reports that at the opening of the trial, the judicial panel heard the charges made by the prosecutor against the accused. Then the accused was asked to defend himself in a free and democratic atmosphere.

Because of the crimes committed by the accused, which included armed uprising against the DRA, providing weapons for the counterrevolutionaries, and evading service in the Armed Forces, the panel sentenced the accused, Ghulam Muhammad, to death in accordance with Article 175 of the Penal Code, in observation of Articles 181 and 203 of the Penal Code and in accordance with Article 3 of the Law of Crimes Against Combat Readiness.

However, because he had been forced to join the Jamiyat band, and gave information to the interrogation board and judicial panel and repented his criminal actions, therefore, in consideration of Article 143 of the Penal Code, the judicial panel of the DRA Revolutionary Court mitigated his sentence to 20 years imprisonment.

The court order is final and applicable in accordance with Article 11 of the Law of the Special Revolutionary Court of the DRA.

Kurum, Khyber Tribes Inflict Casualties on Rebels

LD060644 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0448 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Kabul, February 5, BAKHTAR — Further human casualties have been inflicted on the Afghan counter-revolution as a result of the explosions and armed attack launched by the people of free tribes in Kurum and Khyber regions, reports reaching here say.

The reports add that the office of Jamiyat-e Eslami band in Parachinar, centre of Kurum region, has been completely destroyed due a bomb explosion.

Likewise, several motor vehicles and camps of the counter-revolutionary bands were blasted by bomb explosions as a result of which 47 counter-revolutionaries were killed and a number of them were wounded.

According to another report, the intrinsic differences between the Afghan counter-revolutionary bands on the division of arms, ammunition and money given to them by their imperialist masters are mounting day by day.

Rebels 'Eliminated' in Herat, Nanghar Provinces

LD060646 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0428 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Kabul, February 5, BAKHTAR — As a result of the successful operations carried out by the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) a number of counter-revolutionary elements were eliminated in Herat and Nangarhar Provinces, bordering Iran and Pakistan respectively.

A large quantity of assorted weapons including 13 rockets launchers, three ground-to-ground rockets, four mortars, six machine guns with about 6000 bullets as well as a number of leaflets, which prove their foreign links, were seized from them by the Armed Forces of the DRA.

Briefs

Deputy Ministers Appointments — Kabul, February 5, BAKHTAR — the Council of Ministers of the DRA has appointed Dr Muhammad Asif Gharwal and Dr Muhammad Azim Karim Zada, non-party people, as deputy ministers of the Ministry of Public Health of the DRA and Zakim Shah, also a non-party person, as the deputy minister of the Ministry of Finance. [Excerpts] [*Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0456 GMT 6 Feb 86 LD*]

Land Distributed — Kabul, February 5, BAKHTAR — Over 3000 landless peasant families received land plots free of charge in the Kabul Province during the past nine months, under the democratic land and water reforms. The state of the DRA not only distributes land to the landless peasants, but also provides them with necessary funds and other facilities such as chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides. To accelerate the process of land reforms and mobilizing of peasants, a total of 48 peasant councils hav been set up in Kabul Province. More than 6000 hectares of land have been distributed free of charge to peasants throughout the country during the past eight months. [Text] [*Kabul BAKHATAR in English 0439 GMT 6 Feb 86 LD*]

Sikh Student Federation Chief Shot 6 Feb
BK060746 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] In Punjab, the president of the Gurdaspur District unit of All India Sikh Students Federation [AISSF], Khalsa group, Mr Jatinder Singh Umang, was shot dead by two unidentified miscreants in (Gumang Kalaveli) this morning. The miscreants later escaped.

Punjab Orders Investigation of Police Shooting
BK060318 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] The Punjab government has ordered a judicial inquiry into the incidents in Nakodar town of Jullundur District. The Punjab finance minister, Mr Balwant Singh, told newsmen in Jullundur that the state government will ensure total communal harmony in the state and the culprits will be brought to book.

He also said three police officers, including a superintendent of police, have been suspended in connection with the incidents. Four persons were killed and eight others injured in the town on Tuesday [4 February] when police opened fire to disperse a violent crowd.

Editorial Raps UK Stand on Sikh Terrorists
BK041020 Delhi THE HINDUSTAN TIMES in English 27 Jan 86 p 9

[Editorial: "Licence Again"]

[Text] Thanks largely to the failure of the British Government to appreciate the gravity of the challenge posed by Sikh extremists operating in the country, one more moderate leader who had the courage to oppose their sinister designs has paid the price with his life. By a grim irony of fate, Tarsam Singh Tur, general secretary of the Indian Overseas Congress, was gunned down last week by a hired killer in his liquor shop only a couple of days after his warning about the conseqeuences of inaction by the Margaret Thatcher Government was highlighted by this paper in an editorial. That Tur had become a marked man ever since he came out openly in support of the Punjab accord was clear from the series of attacks made on the restaurant he had been running for years in the Southall suburb, which stopped only when he sold it in sheer desperation.

And yet, for some mysterious reason, the police protection provided to Tur in the wake of "Operation Bluestar" was withdrawn by the authorities last year. Even if a review of the situation obtaining then had justified the step, the recent spate of extremist activities directed against moderate Sikh leaders in UK should have alerted the Government to the danger of leaving at least the most outspoken among them unprotected.

The daylight attacks made on two other leaders during the past couple of months — Akali Dal convener Sangtar Singh Sandhu and another IOC office-bearer Sohan Singh Lidder — should have given enough evidence that the Sikh terrorists sheltered in the country against India's considered advice would stop at nothing to sabotage the reconciliation process set in motion in Punjab.

Britain's reluctance to intervene even when Khalistan leaders were openly flaunting their hit lists, which included the name of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi too, has naturally been taken as licence by the terrorists to eliminate anyone they fancied.

The argument advanced that British laws did not permit any pre-emptive action when the threat held out was only verbal will not wash in view of the vastly different response that the fulminations of IRA terrorists have attracted.

A puzzling aspect of the relative immunity enjoyed by some of the Khalistan leaders like Jaswant Singh Thekkedar, and Gurmej Singh Gill in carrying on their anti-India activities is the scant respect shown to New Delhi's protests in this score. If the Home Office bent immigration laws in granting citizenship to Gill, who is also the chairman of the Babbar Khalsa in the UK, Thekkedar has been favoured with the out-of-turn allotment of a Government house despite his call for an armed struggle against India. It is this kid glove treatment of Sikh terrorists that India finds difficult to comprehend.

If the current laws made it difficult to deter violence by extremists there is a good case for amending the laws in order to give the British Government more powers.

Iranian Parliamentarians Meet Senate Chairman

BK060244 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] An Iranian parliamentary delegation called on Senate Chairman Ghulam Ishaq Khan in Islamabad yesterday. Welcoming the delegation, the chairman referred to the close friendship between Pakistan and Iran and said that the exchange of parliamentary delegations will benefit both countries.

Expressing similar sentiments, members of the Iranian delegation referred to the close religious and cultural relationship between the two countries and stressed the need for promoting cultural ties between them.

Indian Agricultural Delegation Leaves 5 February

BK060246 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] The leader of Indian agricultural delegation, N.S. Randhawa, has said their talks in Pakistan will help identify areas of cooperation in agriculture between the two countries. Before his departure for home, he said in Lahore yesterday that the exchange of delegations of experts between the two countries wil also offer an opportunity to learn much from each other.

NDP Chief on Volatile Situation in Peshawar

GF051752 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 27 Jan 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Islamabad, Jan. 26: Khan Abdul Wali Khan, chief of the National Democratic Party, said today the recurring bomb explosions in Peshawar were the retaliatory acts of forces against whom Pakistan was sponsoring "sabotage activities" in Afghanistan. The NDP chief painted a bleak picture of his province and said it had been converted into an ammunition depot. "Any time a blood-bath may result", he warned. He told a correspondent that the future of the MRD was very "precarious and uncertain". He said the undemocratic and unconstitutional system introduced by rulers had rendered the political parties totally irrelevent and "forced them to resort to a non-political course". Elaborating, Wali Khan said the parties abiding by the law and the constitution of the land had now no role or scope in the new system. "The course left to them is that of revolution". Wali Khan suggested that the only way to arrest the deterioration of the political atmosphere was to "undo" the present system, restore the 1973 Constitution and hold polls on party basis.

Wali Khan implicitly blamed the Jamiat Islami for secretly appropriating a major chunk of arms supplied by the Reagan administration to the Afghan freedom fighters with the blessings of the Pakistan rulers. He claimed he could prove that Jamiat men were being trained at refugee camps.

He said when the government supported one political party, the other parties would have no option but to seek help from other countries. He alleged that the Jamiat had piled up arms in all big cities of the country. "The frequent shootouts in Karachi have been sponsored by the Jamiat".

PAKISTAN TIMES on U.S. Veto in Security Council

GF051742 Rawalpindi THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 2 Feb 86 p 4

[Editorial: "American Veto"]

[Text] What for the US is a routine reflex is a depressing testimony to the state of UN deadlock for the world. The person who cast the negative vote to the Security Council resolution merely "strongly deploring" Israel's latest desecration of the Aqsa Mosque was someone deputising for the American ambassador at the UN; the 15-member Security Council was almost unanimous (Thailand abstained) in its condemnation of the profanation of the revered Muslim shrine by a group of Israelis that contained members of the Knesset. So case-hardened is the US bureaucracy at the UN that the prefatorial quibbling to the veto was couched in a most unconvincing phraseology. Ignoring the fact there were parliamentarians among the group of vandals who profaned the mosque, the deputy to the US ambassador called the incident acts of a few individuals that could not be made a ground for blaming Israel, as if the Knesset has to pass a law allowing profanation of Al-Aqsa before the UN can address itself to the problem.

The significant aspect ofthe latest voting is that America's European allies, who are seated permanently in the Security Council, voted for the resolution, a positive "yes" vote, not even an abstention. It seems that the partners have gradually become more sensitive to the feeling of a large part of humanity represented by the ICO that had campaigned for the resolution. This trend has imposed an isolation on the U.S. that it does not seem to mind. When it routinely vetoes resolutions against Israel and South Africa at the Security Council and opposes General Assembly resolutions against the outrages of these two countries, it also suffers a curtailment of image as a superpower vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. The cavalier disregard for the anger these vetoes arouse in the world has its negative repercussions whether the U.S. likes it or not. Its so-called serious efforts to help the Middle Eastern countries arrive at a peaceful resolution of their differences with Israel, going on at the very moment of the veto, have no chance of success in an environment of extreme attitudes that its vetoes produce.

As regards its campaign against Soviet actions in Afghanistan and elsewhere, the bad image it gives itself tends to boost the other superpower and makes it immune to criticism in the eyes of those who consider Israel's policies more dangerous for world peace. And it fosters desperation in quarters that most need to be listened to, forcing them to opt for terrorism in lieu of the legitimate expression that they are not allowed at international forums.

PAKISTAN TIMES Criticizes Karmal Press Conference

GF051747 Rawalpindi THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 29 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Karmal's Case"]

[Text] Mr Babrak Karmal's press conference, in which the Western news reporters were invited for the first time after six years

of his complete isolation, raises a number of interesting questions. The first question, of course, is: Why this sudden interest in establishing a communication link, where none was considered necessary before? From the Reuter report carried by our Press it is not clear whether this question was asked and, if asked, what his response was. Therefore one can only speculate about the motives which prompted him to do it. Was it motivated by his realisation of the fact that the Afghan people have not accepted him so far and are not likely to accept him in future unless his credentials are recognised outside the Soviet sphere? Or, was it that after six years of brutal repression of his own people he now wants to promote a personal image of Mr Clean? Or, was it that having abandoned all hope of a military solution he wishes to come to terms with the reality around him and would like to retrieve as much of the cause supported by him as can be saved from the debris of the war? Or, was it just a desire to state his side of the case?

This exposure to the Western newsmen may perhaps buy him some space on their media but whether it would promote any understanding of his position or arouse any sympathy for his cause remains in serious doubt. Who, for example, would accept this claim that it was not the Russians but the people of Afghanistan who brought him to power? He wants to deny patent facts, eye-witness accounts and objectively recorded contemporary history, but how far can his denial take him? Supposing, however, that it was the people of Afghanistan who brought him, how does he explain the fact that about one-third of the people of Afghanistan (more than 3 million in Pakistan and 1.5 million in Iran) were driven out or had to run for their life soon after he came to power? The influx of these poor people into Pakistan at the rate of about 8000 a month still continues.

He claims to be the champion of the poor. How come then that it is the poor who are in terror from his men and his protectors - the Soviet soldiers? And if it is the people of Afghanistan who brought him then why does he need a lakh and twenty thousand foreign troops, besides of course his own army, to save him?

He claims that the war in his country is being sponsored by the U.S. or Pakistan. If so, then how come that among the guerrillas fighting in Afghanistan there is not a single foreign adviser, not a single mercenary or even a volunteer, while there are hundreds of thousands of foreign troops on his soil? Several thousand Soviet military advisers used to be in Kabul even prior to the present war of resistance, as stated by his Foreign Minister, Shah Mohammad Dost and would continue to remain there even after the settlement of the issue. Would they be there to train the Karmal army? Not so, says Mr Karmal. Afghanistan, he claims, is quite capable of training its soldiers. Then why would they be there? What, therefore, is "foreign interference"? The Afghan people trying to get a life of honour and safety for themselves or thousands of foreign troops trying to prop up an unpopular regime?

Mr Karmal would like Pakistan to talk directly to his representatives, thereby seeking legitimacy for his regime. Why is that so important to him? If a regime is sure of its own legitimacy it does not need endorsement of the others. China, as we know, was not bothered when U.S. refused to recognise it. It did not go about asking people to put pressure on the U.S. to do so. The real legitimacy, Mr Karmal should realise, lies in the trust and the confidence that one's own people repose in their representatives. Mr Karmal should get his priorities right. He should talk to the people he has alienated and try to convince them of his bonafides. Convincing the newsmen of the West will not get him anywhere.

THE MUSLIM Comments on Junejo's Cabinet Reshuffle

GF051743 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English
30 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "The New Cabinet"]

[Text] The new Cabinet sworn in yesterday contains a number of surprising omissions and marks a major assertion of politicians over technocrats in the postmartial-law phase of governance. While the Cabinet retains several incumbents, the discarding of some key figures is indicative of the prime minister's willingness to take strong independent decisions. In that context, it marks the coming of age of Mr Junejo as Pakistan's prime minister.

Most of the new Cabinet members are drawn from the official Muslim League, which shows that the prime minister, despite some initial difficulties, has also won the battle of making his party the principal source of political patronage. It is obvious that he wishes to operate through a party system and wants his Cabinet colleagues to accept his authority as the leader of the ruling party. Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali's omission from the Cabinet is an indication of his priorities. By insisting on loyalty to the Muslim League as a pre-requisite for joining the Cabinet, the prime minister has demonstrated his keenness to create an independent constituency for himself.

Dr Mahbubul Haq's exit is a surprising and perhaps the most significant development. Though it has yet to be seen what changes his departure will bring about in the economic policies of the government, his World Bank connection had given him the reputation of an advocate of pro-US package deals. He was also an enthusiastic supporter of expanding economic ties with India, a sentiment not shared by many other decision-makers. The new finance minister, being a politican and a nominee of the prime minister, may be prone to make policy decisions with greater regard for domestic political considerations.

The new Cabinet is relatively more homogeneous, and has a political orientation and clearly identifiable leadership. Hopefully, it would not function like a group of bureaucrats preoccupied with maintenance of law and order, but would give priority to tackling the real problems of the people. It must behave like a political government, allow an unrestrained political process and establish democratic traditions of tolerating dissent. Its first endeavour should be to open a dialogue with the opposition and break the political stalemate in the country, so as to ensure that the new civilian order becomes credible and durable. Reshuffling of cabinets is not an unusual phenomenon in parliamentary democracies. It has no real significance if it means only a change of faces. The people expect change in policies and in their material conditions. The new Cabinet will have to convince the people that it is a government with a difference, and not a mere byproduct of martial law.

SRI LANKA

Deputy Foreign Minister Warns Brunei of Tamil Danger

BK041313 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Sri Lanka has warned Brunei about the danger of certain Tamils living there and has offered to assist the authorities in Brunei to identify potential troublemakers among the nearly 500 predominantly Tamil Sri Lankans working in the Sultanate of Brunei. This follows the recent official visit to Brunei of Sri Lanka's deputy foreign minister, Tyronne Fernando.

LANKA PUWATH, quoting a report which appeared in the newspaper in Brunei, states that Mr Fernando has informed the king of Brunei that Sri Lankan Tamils living there could be indirectly funding terrorist activities in that country as well. He said these elements are Marxist sympathizers and could threaten Brunei's own security.

Tamil Area Leader Reported Killed by Security Forces

HK060454 Hong Kong AFP in English 0427 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Colombo, Feb 6 (AFP) — Seven Tamil separatists were killed and several others wounded during an attack on a security forces camp in the north yesterday, National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali said today. The area leader of the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF) is believed to have died of wounds suffered in the attack, the minister told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

The EPRLF — one of the five major militant Tamil groups campaigning for an independent Tamil state in the north and east — attacked the camp at Point Pedro at the northern tip of the Jaffna Peninsula yesterday with mortars and small arms, security sources said.

The security forces returned fire killing seven of the attackers and wounding at least 12 others, the sources said.

In the other troubled area, the Eastern Province, three militants were killed on Tuesday in a shootout with police commandos, security sources said. The militants had hurled grenades during an ambush but the police suffered no casualties, the sources added.

Tamil 'Terrorists' Killed in 5 Feb Clashes

BK061055 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] (?Twenty) Tamil terrorists were killed when security force repulsed two separate attacks at Point Pedro yesterday. Security sources told LANKA PUWATH that an Army patrol had killed two terrorists on a motorcycle followed by a van-load of terrorists approaching the patrol. On seeing the patrol the terrorists on the motorcycle had opened fire. The security forces returned the fire, killing both terrorists. When the terrorists in the van attempted to take the dead terrorists away, the troops fired at the van. Air support was also called for, and the van was completely destroyed.

Meanwhile, according to the information received by the security forces, it was confirmed that the two terrorists killed on the motorcycle belonged to the Eelam Revolutionary People's Liberation Front, the EPRLF. Following this incident, the terrorists attacked the Point Pedro Army camp with mortars. The troops returned fire with mortar. A leader of the EPRLF and four other terrorists belonging to the same group were killed in this incident.

Deputy Minister, Syrian Envoy Discuss 'Air Piracy'

LD051548 Tehran IRNA in English 1510 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 5, IRNA — Political Deputy Foreign Minister Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam in a meeting with Syrian Ambassador to Tehran Ibrahim al-Yunis here Wednesday condemned the recent air piracy against a Libyan airliner by the jet fighters of the Zionist regime. Some Syrian officials were on board the seized Libyan airplane. Sheyhk ol-Eslam announced Iran's preparedness to cooperate with Libya and Syria to encounter such actions.

In response, the Syrian ambassador expressed thanks for the Islamic Republic's support and said that Syrian people are proud of Iran which has always helped it and been a good supporter of Syria in her confrontation with their joint enemy (Qods occupying regime).

Musavi Condemns Incident

LD052308 Tehran IRNA in English 1835 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Shiraz, Fars Prov. Feb. 5 IRNA — Speaking to a multitudinous group of people here Wednesday, the prime minister said that the British colonialist power with its small oil reserves is selling its oil 15 to 17 dollars a barrel in an effort to damage the Islamic revolution and the interests of the world's oppressed. Britain's move is aimed at turning the wheels of Western industries and saving those corrupt governments whose survival would guarantee the economic well being of Western industrialized countries, said the prime minister. He noted that the plot will not affect the determination of the Iranian people who are committed to thwarting it.

On the recent air piracy against a Libyan passenger plane by the Zionist regime, the premier said that the criminal U.S. Government which is trampling Black American Muslims under its feet while claiming support for human rights has no alternative but to support the piracy. The premier concluded that the Iranian nation has all but defeated the Iraqi regime which until some time ago was the U.S.'s most powerful puppet government in the region.

Sheykh ol-Eslam, Syrian Envoy Condemn Israel

LD061127 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] According to an IRNA report the Syrian ambassador to Tehran met and talked with Sheykh ol-Eslam, political undersecretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran, yesterday. During the meeting our country's foreign minister undersecretary, condemning the actions of the regime occupying Jerusalem in blatant air piracy against a Libyan airliner carrying Syrian officials, expressed the Iranian Republic of Iran's decisive backing for Syria and Libya and every Iranian cooperation with these countries in their fight against the actions of the Zionist regime.

The Syrian ambassador to Tehran, in turn expressed thanks for the support of the Iranian Republic of Iran and said: In Syria we are proud that Iran has constantly supported us in its steadfastness and resistance to the Zionist regime and is a good supporter of our struggles against this common enemy.

Would-Be Hijacker Killed in Esfahan 5 February

LD061027 Tehran IRNA in English 1013 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 6, IRNA — A culprit who was planning to hijack an Iran air plane in Esfahan Wednesday, [5 February] was killed by the security officers at Esfahan airport and the plot was foiled, the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps announced here Thursday. The plot was uncovered before the plane took off and the would be hijacker, one of the agents of the world arrogance, was killed. The unsuccessful plot was hatched to overshadow the "Ten Day Dawn" celebrations, marking the seventh anniversary of the Islamic revolution of Iran, the announcement said.

Further Reportage on Visit of Libyan Special Envoy

Delivers Al-Qadhdhafi Letter

LD051141 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Sa'd Mujbir, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's special envoy, met with Grand Ayatollah Montazeri yesterday and while conveying greetings, submitted a written message from the Libyan leader to Grand Ayatollah Montazeri. His eminence, while praising the decisive stance of revolutionary Libya against the U.S. threats, announced the support of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the Islamic country of Libya in view of the American conspiracies.

'Air Piracy' Called 'Embarassing Blunder'

LD061603 Tehran IRNA in English 1550 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 6, IRNA — Sa'd Mujbir, special envoy of Libya's leader, met with Majlis speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani and conveyed to him a verbal message of Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He also thanked the speaker for Iran's backing of Libya against the United States plots.

In the meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani also thanked Libya for its backing of the Islamic revolution of Iran saying that greater unity between the two countries is always welcomed on issues of oil, the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, and the conspiracies hatched against both countries. He added that Muslims should increase their cooperation for thwarting such plots. Iran, he said, has often times announced its firm support for the Libyan nation and government against Washington's plots.

On the recent air piracy of the Zionist regime, Hoj. Rafsanjani said that the U.S. and the Zionist state of Israel have committed an embarassing blunder. They have revealed their deceitful policy and proven their commitment to state terrorism under the guise of securing their "national interests", he said. He said that such acts by the U.S. and the Quds occupying regime thereaten regional security and can only be interpreted that they thrive instability of the regional countries and peoples.

Discusses Airline Incident, U.S. Moves
LD051850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Sa'd Mujbir, special envoy of the Libyan leader to the Islamic Republic of Iran, replied to questions from domestic and foreign correspondents at a press conference held in Tehran's Esteqlal Hotel this afternoon. He discussed the terrorist role played by the United States and Israel in the hijacking of the Libyan airline and blatant U.S. acts of aggresion against Libyan sovereignty in the Gulf of Sidra.

Condemning the hijacking of the Libyan civilian airliner and violation of the sanctity of international air routes, Sa'd Mujbir referred to the record of aggression perpetrated by Zionism and U.S. imperialism against other countries and deprived nations by saying: The U.S. naval fleet deployed in the waters close to Libyan soil mistakenly informed Israel that the Libyan airliner was carrying a number of Palestine resistance officials and the Zionist regime -- 50 miles from Cypriot territory in international airspace -- hijackedthat airliner. He added: Zionism and U.S. imperialism are accusing Libya of supporting terrorism at a time when civilians are not safe anywhere from rancorous imperialist and terrorist threats.

He then referred to Zionist acts of aggression against the Palestinians in Lebanon, Cyprus, Tunisia, and other parts of the world by saying: Today Zionism is threatening the lives of Palestinians even in the air, and this is tantamount to the fact that Israel intends to wipe out the entire Palestinian nation. Let me ask the question: Why is it that the world peoples, when they know all these problems, condemn the Palestinians instead? Addressing correspondents, Sa'd Mujbir then said: If someone committed an aggression against your country and people, would you shower him with flowers?! Today the Palestinians' independence, land, and identity have been subjected to the onslaught, but when the Palestine nation defends itself against this aggression, it is then labeled with terrorism! Has not the right of the Palestinians been trampled under foot? The United States and Israel have assailed such a nation; are they not terrorists?

The Libyan leader's special envoy said: We demand the setting up of an international conference against terrorism in order to define what terrorism is, who is a terrorist, and how one could confront terrorism. We will never accept the labeling of someone who fights in defense of his homeland as a terrorist. So do not frighten us with terrorism. Do not make out that right is wrong and wrong is right. Does U.S. support for the counterrevolutionary forces in Nicaragua and Iran not constitute terrorism? Do U.S. measures against the interests of the nations all over the world not constitute terrorism?1 Does the dispatch of U.S. naval fleets to various regions of the world and the threatening of the sovereignty of countries not constitute terrorism?

The Libyan leader's special envoy to Iran then referred to the dispatch of the U.S. naval fleet to the Mediterranean and the exercise carried out in close proximity to Libyan territory and, while condemning U.S. claims of labeling the Gulf of Sidra as international, said: The United States considers the Gulf of Sidra as part of international waters and says it has the right to put a naval fleet in this gulf's waters. The United States gives itself the right to come from the other side of the globe to the Gulf of Sidra, which dips inside Libyan territory, while the Libyan nation should not have the right to move to and fro in this gulf. He added: We have not gone to the United States and have not subjected the United States to aggression, but rather, it is the United States which has committed aggression against us and threatened our territorial integrity. Yet, it calls us a terrorist and supporter of terrorism.

In conclusion he said: The roots of terrorism lie in the United States, Europe, and Israel and we, trusting our faith in God, our nation, and arms, are confronting these threats.

Trilateral OPEC Meeting in Libya Issues Press Release
LD051803 Tehran IRNA in English 1727 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jan 5, IRNA — Oil ministers of Iran, Libya and Syria [last name as received]concluded their two day meet here Wednesday appealing to the other 10 OPEC member countries to "reinforce the organization's unity at this critical juncture."

In a press release issued at the conclusion of the meet held in the Libyan capital from February 3-5 the ministers of the three countries expressed concern over the instability of the oil market. They also warned that recent political pressures by certain countries were aimed at weakening OPEC. The press release said that the ministers had exchanged views on ways and means to restore the oil market through production management as well as defend the price. It said that falling oil prices adversely affect the economies of oil exporting countries and only several benefit the economic growth of industrialized countries.

It was agreed upon at the trilateral session tht necessary measures to confront falling oil prices would be taken and that greater consultation and coordination with other oil exporting countries would be made. Iran's oil minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh left here Wednesday evening [5 February].

Closure of Cultural Center in Brussels Denied
LD060913 Tehran IRNA in English 0838 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Paris, Feb. 6, IRNA — The Iranian ambassador in Brussels, 'Ali Reza Salari, here Wednesday denied closure of the cultural section of the Iranian Embassy in that city.

Speaking in an interview with IRNA, Salari said that last Tuesday mayor of one of the districts of Brussels, where the cultural section of the Iranian Embassy is located, intended to close down the cultural section. He had invited reporters to cover the incident and had also dispatched police force to the area and installed a notice in front of the entrance door saying that the department is closed down. But, he added, the Belgian Foreign Ministry strongly opposed the action on the grounds that it was outside the authority of the Mayor and would also mar friendly relations between Iran and Belgium.

He further added that the mayor of the said district which is a Muslim neighbourhood, has in several occasions proved his animosity against Muslims. In one instance he had refused to hire

Muslim teachers to teach Islamic codes to the Muslim students which, according to Belgian regulations, should be taught by a Muslim.

Khamene'i Views U.S. Presence in Persian, Sidra Gulfs

GF051509 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 29 Jan 86 p 2

[Excerpt] President Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i in his address yesterday to the commanders and officers in charge of Sarollah Guards, District 1 and the officers in charge of the Guards Corps at Shahr-e Rey, said: The presence and movements of the U.S. fleet in the Gulf of Sidra will not intimidate revolutionary systems.

At this meeting an officer in charge of District 1 said in a brief report that in the 10 Days of Dawn plan in Tehran, 40 divisions of the guards and the mobilized personnel will hold maneuvers. Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i stressed the necessity of frightening the world oppressors by the revolutionary nation of Iran, drawing all levels of people toward the revolution and on the ways and means of holding the 10 Days of Dawn maneuvers.

Hojjat ol-Eslam praised the holding of the 10 Days of Dawn maneuvers. He said: We must constantly intimidate the world oppressors by displaying the true facts. The world oppressors these days are trying to intimidate its enemies, particularly the global revolutionary systems, through hollow propaganda and hues and cries. The dispatching of the U.S. fleet toward the Gulf of Sidra or the presence of another fleet in the Persian Gulf, or delivering warnings to aircraft not to close in toward the fleet, will not intimidate the global revolutionary systems and the systems of the Islamic Republic. The reason is that their threats and armament are not real or effective.

The Supreme Defense Council chairman said that the existence of the Islamic Republic was a danger to the global oppressors. He added: Our presence among the oppressed nations represents a threat to the world oppressors because the growing waves of the message and movement of the Islamic Republic carries a real threat to the global oppressors.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i added: The marches of the people in streets, the maneuvers of the revolution forces on the historical day, and the holding of these ceremonies are threats. With these threats the world oppressors will be forced to withdraw from the region because they will see that there is no room for them.

The president said that the greatest difficulty of the world oppressors was that they have no roots, no foundation. He then compared our system of revolution with that of the world oppressors. He said: If we do not have anything, even then we are like a tree which has its roots deep in earth. These roots represent the roots of the people, and their acceptance of the system of the Islamic Republic and our faith in Islam and in the Islamic tenets.

It is the people who determine action and the presence of the people in our system is a threat to the enemy and a source of hope to our friends. This is very important; it should not be taken lightly. In front of the deep-rooted tree of the Islamic Republic, world oppression is like a huge and capacious cylinder without any roots lying on the surface of the earth; any strong wind can blow it away.

President Addresses Diplomatic Corps on Anniversary

LD052148 Tehran IRNA in English 1812 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 5 IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i received here Wednesday [5 February] heads of diplomatic corps and of international organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In the meeting, the Romanian Ambassador to Tehran and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps Nicolae Stefan congratulated President Khamene'i on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the Islamic revolution on behalf of himself and the visiting diplomatic corps.

Romanian ambassador lauded the uncompromising policy of the Islamic Republic and its emphasis on friendly relations with the foreign countries and particularly with its neighbors. Expressing willingness on behalf of the participants for expansion of friendly relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran, Nicolae Stefan thanked the Iranian Government for its cooperation with foreign diplomats.

President Khamene'i said that the Iranian nation and the Islamic Republic takes pride in the acheivements of the government during the past seven years. He said Iran has decided to found the future of the country and the revolution on the basis of the precious experiences of the past years. These experiences, he added, showed the Iranian nation that the Islamic Republic's national and foreign policies are sound and proper. Khamane'i added that the Islamic Republic tries to stick to those principles.

The president said the groundwork of Iran's foreign policy is its commitment to establish sound relations with the governments which respect the Islamic Revolution and the Islamic Government. Khamene'i further said that Iran's neighbouring countries and those which advocated friendly and sincere relations with Iran from the beginning of the Islamic revolution and also non-aligned countries have enjoyed a specially-favoured status in their relations with Iran.

The president emphasized that Iran has always believed in resistance against aggression and has always stressed that any set-back and compromise with the aggressors will serve to encourage the aggressors.

Khamene'i further said that the Islamic Republic of Iran has expected the international organizations and other governments to condemn aggression. Iran, he added, believes that to publicly condemn the aggressor and have the world nations ostracize an aggressor state is one good move for curing the spirit of aggressiveness on the part of governments.

The president further said the same principle holds true with the Iraqi aggressive regime. He said if the Iraqi regime had been denounced for its blatant invasion of Iran, the imposed war would long since had ended.

Further Details

LD051443 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Excerpts] According to a report of the Central News Unit, on the fifth day of 10-Days of Dawn, today, heads of diplomatic representatives and offices of the international organizations of the Islamic Republic of Iran met with President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i. On the basis of this report, which became ready for broadcasting right now, first Mr Nicolae Stefan, the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the Islamic Republic of Iran (IRI), on behalf of the foreign envoys and heads of the representative offices of the international organizations in Iran, offered congratulations to His Great Eminence Imam Khomeyni, the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to the president and the nation of Iran on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of victory of the Iranian Islamic revolution.

Afterward, President Khamene'i thanked the foreign envoys and said: Our nation has seen 7 years of epic and enthusiasm since the revolution, and thanks to its relentless struggle and the succor of Almighty God, it has achieved great successes. Today, after 7 years, we are proud of our government's and nation's achievements and are pleased to see that our victory did not lead to unemployment, recession, stagnation, and contentment with minor goals. Thanks be to God that the people's struggle and hard work brought about great desirable results.

The president added: We are determined to lay the foundation of our country's and revolution's future on the precious experience gained during the past few years. Experience proves that our principles in foreign and domestic policies have been right and reliable; we will try to maintain our principles, and on this basis we will open new ways of expanding and deepening the glory of happy life to our people.

Mr Khamene'i went on: We are certain that our people, with their innate intelligence, desire for independence, efforts and manpower, will succeed in removing the biggest difficulties from the path of the state and the revolution; and we proclaim the good news that, thanks to our country's immense resources, we can strive for people's comfort, security and realization of their spiritual and material aspirations, and we shall achieve good results.

The president added: In our foreign policy, sensitivity against aggressions has played a special role and we have always tried to denounce bullying in any corner of the world by any violating power. A clear example of this is our decisive stance vis-a-vis the Palestine problem, our defense of the oppressed and deprived Palestinians and our uncompromising struggle against the usurping government of Palestine and the racist regime of South Africa.

The president, while stressing that we have always believed in resistance against aggression and we have always reiterated that any retreat and compromise vis-a-vis an aggressor would bring nothing but intensification of the aggression, stated: Simultaneous with the protest movements of the people of Lebanon and Palestine against the occupying regime of Palestine, and simultaneous with the birth of the fundamental ideology of steadfastness vis-a-vis this aggressive regime, we clearly witnessed the signs of that regime's defeat and retreat in Lebanon. We always expected international organizations and governments to show the same degree of decisiveness against aggression and we expected them to condemn aggression. We think that condemnation and denunciation of aggression, in order to make the aggressor feel rejection and disapproval by international organizations and governments, would be the best treatment against the very deadly disease of aggression, which brings great losses to nations and governments.

Referring to the fact that Israel and South Africa should be denounced by international organizations and governments for their continuous and repeated aggressions -, the latest example of which was yesterday's aggression against a Libyan airliner -- the president said: The same applies to the Iraqi aggressive regime. If the Iraqi regime had been condemned for its blatant violation along our country's borders, the war would surely have ended by now.

In conclusion, addressing the foreign diplomatic envoys in Tehran, the president added: You are engaged in your political endeavors during a sensitive period in our country, because you are present in the most important turning point of our political history. We believe that our struggle, effort and ambition will be destiny-making for our country's future.

Foreign Guests Watch Hormuz Naval Maneuvers

GF060604 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Special naval maneuvers of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran were successfully conducted yesterday afternoon in the waters of the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman, and in the important and strategic area of the Strait of Hormuz before a group of foreign guests attending the 10 Days of Dawn celebrations. The Central News Unit correspondent in Bandar-e 'Abbas has the following report:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] The foreign guests of the 10 Days of Dawn of the Islamic revolution witnessed the successful completion of special maneuvers staged by the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman, and the important and strategic Strait of Hormuz.

The foreign guests today visited the port facilities of Martyr Raja'i and Martyr Bahonar. They then travelled to the Strait of Hormuz aboard the *Khark* frigate. From there they watched the operations of the brave men of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. During the maneuvers, staged by several destroyers, the Navy controlled the area and shot at designated targets in various places. Thus, the foreign guests saw the fighting power and the operational abilities of the various units of the Islamic Republic Navy.

During these maneuvers, Pakistani, Bengali, Japanese, and Chinese guests expressed hope for success for the warriors of Islam in the fight against the heretic Saddamists and commented on the importance of the Strait of Hormuz. They said: What is certain is that the Islamic revolution acts will strengthen in the area and the economic maritime bottleneck of the region is now

under the control of the Islamic Republic. If it wants to act, its military might is very powerful.

One Japanese guest compared the Iranian Navy with other naval powers in the area. He said: I must say that nothing except true independence and real faith in a great leader could bring so much power and so much readiness. When I return to my country I shall often speak of this love and faith.

The foreign guests of the 10 Days of Dawn of the Islamic revolution also visited facilities and storage areas of the Martyr Bahonar Port in Bandar-e 'Abbas and witnessed efforts of the office of shipping and ports in Hormozgan Province. Following prayers held in the prayer room of the Martyr Bahonar port, they were taken to the Martyr Raja'i jetty aboard a dredger and visited various parts of the jetty and its great facilities. They observed the efforts of the officials of the jetty.

During the visit, the reporter from the *HONG KONG HERALD*, one of the guests told our correspondent: This is my first trip and I am very happy. Everything speaks of success. I must say that Islam is truly victorious.

The foreign guests who had travelled to Hormozgan Province to witness the social and economic progress and also the political strategic location of the province, saw various industrial projects, port facilities, and economic projects in Bandar-e 'Abbas. During several interviews with correspondents of the Central News Unit they not only expressed their support for the actions of the Islamic warriors, they announced that true independence could be seen in the Islamic Republic. They stated that they would look upon the Islamic Republic of Iran as a republic that will always be successful. [end recording]

Aside from political issues, economic issues are very important and -- due to their connections with political issues and the long-term efforts of colonialism to control this area -- merit some deep thought. Due to the complicated nature of economic relationships today and the connection that these issues have with the structure of international economy, any changes and corrections not only take a longer time but also require a more aware and planned program. The Islamic Republic of Iran has taken steps in some economic aspects, particularly those of commercial ties with the outside world and the cutting off of dependence, all of which are very important and are considered positive achievements.

However, as economic officials of the country have repeatedly and clearly stressed, there is a long way to go before an economic system based on Islamic values can be reached. The implementation of Islamic values in economic affairs, together with the proper understanding of the economic (?priorities) of the country today, as well as patient and informed planning to achieve desired future goals — this being the establishment of an independent economic system based on Islam — are the tools for traveling this road. It should be noted that one of the most important duties of the Shi'ite clergy at this point in time is to review this matter.

Social matters are among those issues which require forethought, a great deal of (?high ideals), and correct understanding of the social aspect and its connection with other fields. The correction of social ties, which are the results of centuries of dictatorial rule, will require time, (?perseverance), and delicacy more than any other aspect. In addition, continuous and expanding communication between various countries in itself makes people of one country prone to influence by the culture of other societies. In addition, in prerevolution Iran the oppressors and the lackey regime of Pahlavi tried for dozens of years to destroy social values and replace them with Western culture.

In short, it is the duty of all Muslim intellectuals to think with awareness and feeling about the issues of the Islamic revolution while celebrating the epics of victory with the people in this auspicious 10 Days of Dawn and, while strengthening positive achievements, they should find correct solutions for weaknesses. In this respect, we can consider the Conference on Islamic Thought which is held annually on this occasion a positive step in meeting this need. In addition, every year more steps should be taken to deepen the contents of this conference. In conjunction with this, it is the duty of all those in charge of the affairs of the country to pay heed to and act according to the guidance of the revolutionary leadership and improve the direction of national affairs every day.

Commentary on 10 Days of Dawn Anniversary
GF010856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0448 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The 7th 10 Days of Dawn anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran begins today. In other words, the Islamic revolution enters its 8th year of life. Therefore, in our program today, we will briefly review the achievements of the years following the victory of the revolution and then review the most important issues and problems facing the revolution. There is no doubt that a look at the events from 1977 [as heard] onward shows that during the past 7 years this country and its Islamic ummah have undergone the most destiny-making period of their existence. These events are worthy of detailed review and examination both from the point of view of the effects they have had on the domestic scene, as well as their effects on the national values of Islamic Iran and their immense repercussions internationally.

The overthrow of the dictatorship and 2,500 years of monarchy and the establishment of a republican regime based on Islamic values may be considered the most important political achievement of the revolution. But its importance is not that a regime collapsed and another system appeared. Its importance is in understanding the bitter fact that the monarchy, aside from being a dictatorial regime, influenced all economic, cultural, political, moral, and other aspects of life in the country placed a small group of people who were connected with the court or the shah in charge of all the affairs of the country. As a result of this mixing of the foundations of the regime of monarchy with all aspects of the country on one side and the nature of the Islamic revolutionary movement based on the demands and Islamic aspirations of the multitude of the masses of the martyr-nurturing Iranian nation on the other, it was clear that the Islamic revolution would subject almost all aspects of social life

in the country to change. The important point here is to realize the fact that any change or correction, subject to all its conditions, requires a certain period of time. This is why the lackey former political regime changed and the Islamic government rapidly took its place. For this reason changes in the decadent and dualist cultural values of the past will require a long time to be implemented, considering the length of time it took them to form and their delicate and complicated nature.

Considering this, we can say that in some aspects the Islamic revolution of Iran has made great achievements, while in other aspects a great deal of effort is required before the goals are reached and Islamic values are realized. The stabilization of the political foundations of the Islamic system and its enforcement in international diplomacy is one of the most successful achievements of the Islamic Republic. This issue is complemented by the fact that today Islam enjoys a decisive role in social movements, particularly in freedom movements and movements in the Third World.

In addition, it should be noted that the realization and true understanding of the unjust exchanges currently present in the complicated world of today on the one hand, and the realistic evaluation of the true capabilities of Muslims on the other, along with assuming appropriate policies at every instance, guarantees the continuation of the Islamic revolution of Iran and the realization of the victory of Islamic movements.

The effort currently being made by the regimes ruling the world to understand the Islamic movement is in itself the best reason for the importance of concentrated awareness in facing world issues and correct measures to oppose the plots of enemies.

It should be noted that proper reactions by the Islamic Republic with respect to the war imposed by Iraq on Iran and the heroic resistance of the people have played an important role in achieving the political goals of the revolution.

In addition, it should not be forgotten that after 5 years of war, many of the political issues of the country are effectively tied to the war.

Foreign Minister Receives First Malaysian Envoy

LD041513 Tehran IRNA in English 1435 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Tehran, Feb 4, IRNA — The first Malaysian ambassador to Iran Ahmad Faiz ibn Abdul Hamid met with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati here Monday and submitted Velayati a copy of his credentials.

At the meeting, the foreign minister expressed hope that the relations between Iran and Malaysia would expand in various fields especially in the areas of economics and culture. The foreign minister said that exchange of political delegations at different levels between the two countries would strengthen bilateral relations.

The Malaysian ambassador expressed satisfaction at his being appointed here and said Malaysia is prepared to enhance its relations with Iran in many fields especially trade.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No. 2,372

LD051725 Tehran IRNA in English 1711 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 5, IRNA — At least 25 Iraqi soldiers were killed and wounded, several bunkers destroyed and some heavy and light vehicles damaged as a result of Iranian artillery fire in western fronts, according to a communique released by the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces here Wednesday.

In its communique number 2372, the command says Iranian combatants forced an Iraqi patrol unit to flee by their heavy fire near Sumar and Kani-Sheykh.

Iran's anti-aircraft fire forced Iraqi planes to flee from northwestern operational regions, says the command. Muslim combatants also silenced Iraqi artillery fire in these regions destroying several gun emplacements and killing or wounding some Iraqi soldiers, it added.

In the southern fronts Iranian forces checked all enemy's engineerinng activities. They also neutralized enemy minefields near Nahr-e Anbar and halted their road building activities in Yebis area, the communique says. Muslim combatants also dispatched reconnaissance and patrols in the said areas inflicting losses and casualties on Ba'thist forces.

Meanwhile, Iraqi long range fire caused slight damaged in Abadan in Khuzestan Province.

Communique No 2,373

LD061540 Tehran IRNA in English 1520 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 6, IRNA — Iran's Muslim combatants almost pounded non-stop Iraqi positions and supply routes in Bakhtaran and Ilam border fronts Wednesday killing at least 10 Iraqi soldiers and destroying several gun emplacements, observation posts and light and heavy vehicles, according to a military communique released by the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces here Thursday.

In its communique number 2373, the command says that in the southern fronts Wednesday Iranian forces opened heavy artillery and mortar fire on Iraqi command outposts and other logistic locations and checked reconnaissance flights of Iraqi war planes and helicopters specially over Hoseyniyeh and Shalacheh.

In areas overlooking Talaiyeh and Kushk, Iranian artillery fire halted the movement of an Iraqi tank column and elsewhere in Yebis inflicted casualities on an engineering patrol unit of Iraqi forces Wednesday.

The Joint Staff communique says the exchange of fire between Iranian Muslim combatants and Iraqi troops continued throughout the fronts Wednesday raging somewhat more intensely in Doletto and Jasusan, northwestern fronts, in Qasr-e Shirin and Sumar, western fronts and in Shahrani, Bayat, Kushk, and Talaiyeh, southern fronts.

Meanwhile Iraqi long-range artillery fire on the city of Abadan in Khuzestan province damaged some locations and buildings in the city Wednesday.

Tudeh Draft Program Calls for Khomeyni's Overthrow
PM061443 London MORNING STAR in English 6 Feb 86 p 5

[Roger Trask report: "Tudeh Party Call To Oust Khomeyni"]

[Text] Popular armed struggle is the principle method for the overthrow of the Khomeyni regime, says the Tudeh Party of Iran in its new draft programme released in London yesterday.

"The ruling Islamic Republican regime has intertwined its existence with the suppression of all opposition and its continued survival has come to be dependent on its rule of terror and repression within the society," says the draft.

Originally published in the party's central organ *NAMEH MARDOM*, the draft programme concludes that: "Under these conditions the principal method of struggle to overthrow the present regime and establish a national and democratic government is popular armed struggle."

The party will do "all in its power to convince and prepare the working class and other labouring classes" for this strategy to overthrow the regime, says the draft.

And it calls as a matter of urgency for "the formation of a united popular front of forces believing in freedom, independence, social justice and peace."

"The unity of all national, democratic and anti-imperialist forces" in such a front with its transformation into "an active political force with a joint programme will guarantee the victory of the revolution," says the party.

The draft analyses how the Islamic Republican government, founded following the 1979 revolution, has now turned into a rabid counter-revolution regime hostile to any changes in Iranian society.

But, says the Tudeh Party, the country's recent history shows "the futility of the capitalist path of development and its impotence to overcome historical backwardness and acute social problems.

The termination of the rule of the big capitalists and landowners and corrupt bureaucratic bourgeoisie" is necessary for revolutionary advance.